



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### SEAGOING RADAR

Special Navy radar ships help to guard against a surprise enemy air attack. The vessels are old cargo ships outfitted with the latest radar equipment. They will fill in the gaps between the "Texas Towers," large radar stations set up on stilts far out in the Atlantic Ocean. Four of the radar ships are now in use.

### SIX AN HOUR

The magazine, *Changing Times*, reports that a new schoolroom must be built every 10 minutes, round the clock, between now and 1960 if there is to be enough room for all students who will want to attend elementary and high schools. It estimates that the number of high school students in 1965 will be almost double the present figure.

### BRITISH HIGHWAYS

Britain plans to build a network of superhighways connecting the country's main industrial centers. The purpose is to cut down the high rate of accidents on the existing narrow, curving roads, and to make it possible for cars, buses, and trucks to get to their destinations more quickly.

### FOLK MUSIC

Music fans will soon be able to get recordings of the folk music of 35 different countries. The International Music Council, with the help of the United Nations, is making the records.

The songs will be performed by folk musicians of the various countries. Included among the participating nations are Red China and the Soviet Union.

### BOAT RIDE TO WORK

Many people take a 15-minute ferry-boat ride to work each day—from Asia to Europe! These are workers whose jobs are in Istanbul, Turkey, on the European continent, but who live across the narrow Bosphorus Strait in Asia. They think no more of their daily trips between 2 continents than do Americans who commute across state lines.

### HOBBIES

Students seeking information about a hobby can get a useful pamphlet from the government. "Hobby Publications, 1955 Edition" lists books on dozens of hobbies from aviation to wrist watch repairing. To get this pamphlet, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

### OCEAN DEPTH

Most people know that Mt. Everest, in the Himalayan Mountains of Asia, is the highest mountain in the world—29,141 feet. Recent findings have turned up a new record ocean depth. The floor of the Mariana Deep in the western Pacific Ocean is 35,640 feet below sea level—almost 7 miles deep.



AMERICAN jet planes fly over Mt. Fujiyama in Japan—1 of more than 70 lands and territories around the world in which our armed forces have bases

## Safeguarding the U. S.

Our Leaders Are Convinced that American Bases Overseas Are Effective Insurance Against Another War

IN no other peacetime era have American military forces served overseas in such great numbers and in so many places as today. More than 1,300,000 U. S. service men and women are serving outside the 48 states. They are located in more than 70 territories and foreign countries.

Most of our forces abroad form real fighting units. In some areas, small U. S. military groups are advising and helping train the armed forces of countries which have requested such help. Some of our service people work in U. S. embassies and legations in foreign lands.

Our forces, both at home and abroad, now include nearly 3,000,000 men and women. The Army, numbering about 1,100,000, is the largest of our services. Next comes the Air Force with about 960,000. Navy strength is approximately 650,000, and there are more than 200,000 Marines.

Our armed forces today do not, of course, compare in number to the more than 12,000,000 who were in uniform as World War II came to an end. Nevertheless, today's strength is far greater than in the peacetime years prior to World War II. In 1940, for example, our military forces numbered less than half a million.

The vast growth in peacetime troop

strength reflects our new status in world affairs and changing ideas about defense. We are today playing a much more active role in global affairs than we did before World War II. Military strength is an important factor in world leadership (see Historical Background, page 8).

Our defenses today are intended to be primarily a barrier against Red aggression. During recent months, Russia and some other of the communist lands have shown a more friendly attitude—at times—than they did in the years immediately after World War II. On the other hand, recent Soviet meddling in the Middle East and the latest uncooperative attitude of Russian officials at the Foreign Ministers Conference in Geneva indicate that the Reds still bear plenty of watching. Until it is plain beyond doubt that the communists have given up the idea of extending their control, our leaders agree that we must keep our defense strong.

To get an over-all picture of our defenses, let us look at the areas where U. S. forces serve:

**Latin America.** Our major military bases in the region to the south are located in the Panama Canal Zone. The Army, Navy, and Air Force all

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## Colonies Pose a Big World Issue

Conflict Against Foreign Rule Dominates Political Scene in Numerous Regions

DURING recent years, a drive for national independence has been sweeping through vast sections of the world. In region after region, people who were once fairly content to live under foreign control have been demanding opportunities to set up governments of their own. Since the beginning of World War II—and within the lifetime of the average student who reads this paper—more than a fourth of all the people on earth have achieved freedom from colonial rule.

The independence drive still continues. This year, for example, it has caused much violence and bloodshed in North Africa, where native groups struggle against French domination.

The map on pages 4 and 5 shows the large number of newly established countries. Libya, a former Italian colony in North Africa, became independent in 1951. (Eritrea, another land freed from Italian rule after World War II, is now federated with Ethiopia.)

Four new nations—Lebanon, Syria, Israel, and Jordan—lie just east of the Mediterranean. Lebanon and Syria, formerly under French control, won full independence as a result of World War II. Israel and Jordan occupy territory that was under British supervision until the 1940's.

India and Pakistan became independent of Great Britain in 1947, and 2 other British colonies—Ceylon and Burma—were freed in 1948.

France's colonial holdings in Indochina have melted away. North Viet Nam, in that area, has fallen under communist domination, while Laos, Cambodia, and South Viet Nam have become self-governing countries.

Shortly after World War II, the Indonesians obtained freedom from Dutch rule. For a while after achieving independence, they maintained a formal connection with the Dutch crown, but last year the 2 nations agreed to break this link.

Our country gave the Philippines their independence on July 4, 1946, thus carrying out a promise that had been made 12 years earlier. Korea was freed from Japanese rule at the close of World War II. The northern part of that small country has been gobbled up by the communists, but South Korea—with the help of U. S. and other outside military forces—has managed to survive as an independent republic.

The new nations are proud of their independence and are determined to keep it. They fiercely resent any move, on the part of foreigners, to exert influence or pressure upon them.

In most of these nations, the people

(Concluded on page 5)

# The Story of the Week

## The Race Is On

Republicans and Democrats alike are already preparing for next summer's conventions at which they will choose their 1956 candidates for the Presidency.

Most Republicans, of course, hope that President Eisenhower will be able and willing to run again. The Chief Executive is expected to tell about his future plans this winter or early in the spring.

Here are other Republicans mentioned as possible candidates for the Presidency if Mr. Eisenhower decides not to seek a second term:

**Earl Warren**, 64, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Warren has flatly said he won't run for the Presidency. But some Republicans, who feel he would make a strong candidate, believe he can be persuaded to change his mind. His supporters say that his political thinking is very similar to Eisenhower's.

**Richard Nixon**, 42, Vice President. A close friend of President Eisenhower, Nixon has support for the Presidency among many Republicans. Some leading Eisenhower supporters, however, feel that Nixon would have little chance of winning the election, and they are not certain that, if victorious, he would carry on Eisenhower's program.

**William Knowland**, 47, senator from California. Because Knowland differs sharply with President Eisenhower on important foreign policy issues, the California Senator isn't too popular with certain followers of the Chief Executive. He does have support, though, among many GOP members.

Other Republicans mentioned as possible Presidential candidates include **Harold Stassen**, 48, head of a special office for world disarmament; **Christian Herter**, 60, governor of Massachusetts; and **Thomas Dewey**, 53, former governor of New York and unsuccessful GOP Presidential candidate in 1944 and 1948.

On the Democratic side, former governor of Illinois, **Adlai Stevenson**, who lost to Mr. Eisenhower in the 1952 race for the Presidency, appears to be the leading candidate for the 1956 contest. Stevenson, 55, may have

a hard fight to get the nomination, but supporters think he can win it and the election.

Other Democrats being considered as 1956 Presidential candidates are:

**Estes Kefauver**, 52, senator from Tennessee. Kefauver has proved himself a vote-getter in past elections. Some Democrats feel that he lost prestige when Stevenson won the Presidential nomination away from him in 1952. Others think he is more popular today than is Stevenson.

**Averell Harriman**, 64, governor of New York. Certain Democrats feel that Harriman, with his wide experience in high federal posts and as governor of a large state, has the experience needed to become President. Others say he is neither colorful nor forceful enough to win the election.

**Frank Lausche**, 60, governor of Ohio. Though his state often elects Republican congressmen, Democrat Lausche has managed to win Ohio's governorship again and again since the mid-1940's. Nevertheless, a number of Democrats feel that he isn't well enough known nationally to be a strong Presidential candidate.

Senator **Lyndon Johnson**, 47, of Texas; Missouri's Senator **Stuart Symington**, 54; and Minnesota's Senator **Hubert Humphrey**, 44, are also being mentioned as possible Democratic Presidential candidates.

## Monroe Doctrine

It was just 132 years ago this week—on December 2, 1823—that President James Monroe sent a message to Congress containing an important declaration of American foreign policy. The message, which became known as the Monroe Doctrine, laid down the following principles:

1. The Western Hemisphere was no longer open for colonization.
2. European nations must not try to impose their forms of government on any of the independent nations in this part of the world.
3. The United States would not interfere in the internal affairs of any European country.

One of the main reasons for Monroe's announcement in 1823 was to warn Spain and other European coun-



AMERICANS ARE NOT the only people who have traffic problems. Milan, Italy, with a population of over 1,260,000, uses this new underground parking lot to help ease the city's serious traffic congestion. The lot is below a busy square.

tries to stay out of the Latin American lands which had thrown off Spanish rule earlier in the 1800's. Another reason was to keep Russia out of territory on our West Coast which she claimed as her own.

The Monroe Doctrine was never formally adopted by Congress. It has stood simply as a declaration of policy by President Monroe. But it has been adhered to by the United States for more than a century, and has never been successfully challenged.

## After Geneva, What?

"The Geneva conference was of historic significance—its distinctive feature was the spirit of cooperation and mutual trust."

With these words, Soviet leader **Nikita Khrushchev** described the results of the meeting of American, British, French, and Soviet heads of state in Geneva last July. After that parley, people everywhere felt that western-Soviet relations had taken a turn for the better.

At the close of the latest Geneva meeting, attended by foreign affairs chiefs of the United States, Britain,

France, and Russia, the optimism of last summer was all but gone. After some 3 weeks of fruitless talks with the Soviets, our Secretary of State **Dulles** bitterly commented: "I wonder whether an agreement with the Soviet Union is worth much."

On the two big issues before the foreign ministers—the future of Germany and disarmament—no real progress was made. Russia flatly turned down our proposals for free elections throughout divided Germany as a step toward reuniting that land. The Soviets said the time isn't "ripe" for German unification.

Moscow also rejected our inspection plans, under which both sides could check on the military forces of the other, as the first step toward arms reductions. Russia wanted us to agree to immediate arms cuts, and hold discussions on inspection plans later.

Though American leaders are deeply disappointed over the outcome of the latest Geneva talks with Russia, they are determined to continue in their efforts to settle the differences between Russia and the free world. They remind us, though, that we must keep up our strength and be prepared for the worst.

## Be a Safe Driver

"Make Every Day Safe Driving Day." That is the slogan for Safe Driving Day which comes next Thursday, December 1.

President Eisenhower has asked all Americans to help make December 1 and every day of the year, free from highway accidents. The Chief Executive has called on all of us to observe these and other safe-driving rules:

1. Obey traffic regulations.
2. Follow the common-sense rules of good sportsmanship and courtesy on the highway.
3. Be alert and careful at all times. Remember, whether you are a motorist or a pedestrian, your negligence can cause an accident.

## Congressional Probes

Two new investigations were begun on Capitol Hill this month. A Senate committee, headed by Wyoming's Democratic Senator **Joseph O'Mahoney**,



JAPAN DEPENDS mostly upon American troops for protection now, but she is beginning to build her own defense forces. Women nurses here operated a first-aid station during recent maneuvers by Japanese forces, who use U. S. equipment.



launched a probe into the activities of the General Motors Corporation. A House group, led by California's Democratic Representative John Moss, decided to look into charges that many federal agencies are keeping newspapers and the public in the dark about government activities.

The O'Mahoney group wants to find out the answer to this question: Is General Motors getting so big that it is choking out competition in auto production and other manufacturing fields?

GM is the nation's largest corporation. It employs some 622,000 workers, and turns out about half of all motor vehicles sold in the country. The giant corporation also makes hundreds of other items, including weapons for Uncle Sam. Its total sales this year, it is estimated, will amount to about 13 billion dollars. Profits for 1955, after all tax bills are paid, are expected to add up to a billion dollars.

Representative Moss's group is collecting information for and against charges that (1) government agencies are giving out less and less information about their work to the press and the public; (2) some information released by public agencies is "slanted" so that it is hard to get the true facts of what is going on in the government.

In both probes, a great variety of opinions have already been expressed by public officials and private citizens. The 2 committees will analyze these and other views before issuing a final report on their studies.

### South of the Border

The 2 largest nations in South America—Brazil and Argentina—are in trouble.

Argentina has had 3 presidents within the past 3 months. Earlier this month, Major General Pedro Aramburu took over as leader of Argentina. He ousted President Eduardo Lonardi just 7 weeks after Lonardi led the group which overthrew the regime of Juan Peron. Peron had ruled the South American land with an iron hand for 10 years before he was ousted last September.

For a time, Lonardi, Aramburu, and

other anti-Peron leaders were united behind the move to oust the dictator from office. Soon after the fall of Peron, though, they began to differ with one another on how Argentina should be governed. They are now locked in a struggle for power which might bring additional changes to Argentina in the weeks ahead.

In Brazil, trouble has been mounting ever since President Joao Café Filho became too ill to carry out his duties about 3 weeks ago. The Brazilian lawmakers then approved Carlos Luz as acting president. Under Army pressure, though, Luz was ousted a few days later, and Nereu Ramos became acting president.

Now, observers wonder if Brazil's troubles will prevent President-Elect Juscelino Kubitschek from taking office on schedule next January 31. Though Kubitschek won Brazil's presidential election in free balloting last month, some Army leaders and a few other groups in the big South American land are determined to keep him from taking office.

### Back in Harness

President Eisenhower is spending more and more time on government problems. Though he is still recovering from the effects of the heart attack he suffered earlier this year, he is already performing many of the duties of his office.

After spending a few days in the White House, upon his return from the hospital in Denver earlier this month, President Eisenhower moved to his farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. There, in a temporary office, he meets with top government officials and carries out other Presidential duties. Special radio and telephone equipment helps him keep in constant touch with affairs in the nation's capital, which is only about 80 miles away.

Meanwhile, every effort is being made to lighten the President's workload. Whenever possible, certain duties are delegated to other White House officials or to the Vice President. Among these are the signing of countless documents, and appearances at civic and social functions.



DAVIS CUP players of 1966? Tennis star Jack Kramer hopes they will be by then, or a little later. Shown are his sons (from left) Bobbie, 5; Michael 1, who'll be a bit too young in 1966; David, 9; and John, 7. Kramer is promoting a series of matches involving top professional tennis players this winter.

### Middle East Plans

"Large Quantities of Communist Arms Reach Egypt." "New Border Clashes Break Out Between Israel and Arabs."

These and other similar headlines have been appearing in newspapers within recent weeks. They tell of the grave threat of war in the Middle East just now. That's why the western nations, led by the United States and Britain, are making new efforts to solve the crisis as soon as possible.

The United States and Britain are calling for a United Nations-supervised truce between Israel and Egypt in which Arabs and Jews would (1) end the border fighting between them; and (2) withdraw all troops from disputed areas. When the fighting is halted, Uncle Sam promises that he will sign a treaty with the Middle Eastern lands to help keep peace there.

The western nations are also trying to get the Arabs and Jews to call a halt to their rearmament race. Meanwhile, though, we have agreed to provide additional weapons to Israel for defense purposes. Until the outlook for peace in the Middle East brightens, we feel that we must aid Israel to help offset the flow of Red arms to the Arab lands.

### Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) the AFL-CIO merger, and (2) Australia.

### Pronunciations

Carlos Luz—kār'los lōōs  
Eduardo Lonardi—ād-wār'dō lō-nār'dē  
Joao Café Filho—zhwōw kā-fā' fē'lyōō  
Juscelino Kubitschek—hōō'sē-lē'nō kōō-pēt'shēk  
Khartoum—kār-tōōm'  
Kwajalein—kwō'juh-līn  
Mohammed ben Arafat—mōō-hām'mād bēn ā-rā'fā  
Mohammed ben Youssef—mōō-hām'mād bēn yōō-sēf  
Nereu Ramos—nā-rōō rā'mōōs  
Nikita Khrushchev—nyf-kē'tuh krōōsh-chawf  
Paulo Cunha—pā'ōō-lō kōōn'yā  
Pedro Aramburu—pā'drō ā'rām-bōōr-yōō

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Teacher: How do bees dispose of their honey?  
Pupil: They cell it, I believe.

★

"Why won't the chief of your city Weather Bureau ever employ a woman?"  
"He says the weather is changeable enough as it is."



"I've got a wrong number. Anybody want to talk to Essex 1984?"

Hotel Manager: Do you want the porter to call you?

Guest: No, thanks, I awake every morning at seven.

Hotel Manager: Well, then, do you mind calling the porter?

★

Joe: Did you get any relief when you went to the dentist?

Jim: Yeah, the dentist wasn't there.

★

Employer: Have you any references?  
Applicant: No, sir. I tore them up.

Employer: That was a foolish thing to do.

Applicant: You wouldn't think so if you had read them.

★

An American was wandering in the desert dressed in a swim suit. He finally ran into an Arab who blinked in amazement.

"I am going to take a swim in the ocean," explained the American.

"Why," the Arab replied, "the water's 800 miles from here."

"Eight hundred miles!" exclaimed the American. "Boy, what a beach!"

## SPORTS

JACK KRAMER's troop of professional tennis players will start its nation-wide tour early next month. The opening matches will take place in Madison Square Garden in New York City.

The big attraction will see Dick Gonzales play Tony Trabert. The latter will be making his debut as a pro after winning the amateur singles crown at Forest Hills, N. Y., last September. The other match will see Pancho Segura of Ecuador play Rex Hartwig of Australia. Like Trabert, Hartwig will be making his first appearance as a pro.

★

Can any family in the country beat the record of the football-playing Juby boys of Sperry, Oklahoma? There has not been a time in the past 27 years when the football team at Sperry High School has not included at least one of the 8 Juby brothers.

First member of the family to make the high school team was John, a half-back. Then came 6 more Jubys, each of whom was a lineman. On this year's team was Marcus Juby, a quarterback and youngest member of the family.

Only two of the brothers ever played together on the same team. In the case of the others, one graduated in the spring just before his next younger brother made the team in the fall.

★

Beginning December 1, tryouts for six places on the U. S. Olympic ski team will be held in the Blue Mountains along the Washington-Oregon border. More than 20 of the nation's best skiers will try out. The top 6 will go to Italy in January to represent the United States in the winter Olympics.

★

What's the record? For most appearances in the big Bowl football games, the college gridiron teams of Southern California and Alabama top the list. Each has appeared in 12 of the postseason encounters.



# U. S. Defenses

(Concluded from page 1)

help to guard the Panama Canal. In wartime, it is absolutely necessary that our warships be able to use this vital waterway, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In peacetime, the Panama Canal is an important artery for trade.

U. S. military people are stationed on a number of islands in the Caribbean Sea. In the Dominican Republic, the Bahamas, and Puerto Rico, experiments with guided missiles are being carried out. These missiles are small pilotless "planes" which can be sent for many miles with great loads of explosives. They are also being developed to seek out enemy planes and stop them.

Under an old treaty, the United States is permitted to have a naval base in Cuba. The Navy also has a station in Trinidad.

We have close military ties with all the 20 Latin American republics. Under the Rio Pact of 1947, each country agrees to come to the help of any of the others attacked by an aggressor. We have military missions that help to train native forces in a number of these lands.

**North America.** Outside our 48 states, we have many service people on duty, ready to protect the North American continent against attack.

The most direct air routes between the Soviet Union and North America lie over the arctic regions. This fact explains to a large degree why we have strengthened our defenses in the cold regions to the north in recent years. Only from bases in this part of the world can an enemy air attack over the "top of the world" be detected and intercepted.

Consequently, we have a number of large Air Force bases in the north. Several are located in Alaska, which, at one point, is only 56 miles from the Soviet Union across the Bering Strait. Another big Air Force base is at Thule in northern Greenland, less than 1,000 miles from the North Pole. We also have outposts in Iceland in the far North Atlantic.

The United States works closely with its northern neighbor, Canada, on defense matters. During the winter, U. S. and Canadian troops often join in training exercises in sub-zero weather. We also maintain important bases in both Labrador and Newfoundland.

**Europe and North Africa.** Many U. S. soldiers are stationed in West Germany, France, and elsewhere. Our Navy patrols the Mediterranean Sea and part of the Atlantic Ocean off Europe. We have more than 15 Air Force bases in Great Britain. New naval stations and airfields are now under construction in Spain.

Many of our bases in Europe have been set up under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Under this defense system, the United States and 14 of its allies agree to come to the aid of one another in case of attack by an aggressor. Our bases in Britain, France, and West Germany, all come under the NATO setup. With Spain we have a separate defense arrangement.

Several important bases in North Africa are tied into the European defense system. In Morocco, one of France's North African possessions, are several U. S. airfields and a naval base. We have an agreement with



Libya by which we maintain a large airfield in that country.

**Asia and the Pacific.** All across the vast Pacific we have defense outposts. Hawaii's Pearl Harbor is the headquarters of our Pacific fleet, and is one of our largest naval bases anywhere. Army and Air Force units are also stationed in Hawaii. Other mid-ocean bases include those at Guam, Midway, and Kwajalein Islands.

Close to the continent of Asia, the Philippine Islands is a major defense stronghold for the free world in the Far East. We have defense ties with the Philippines, a former possession of ours, and in that country alone we maintain 23 military stations, including air and naval bases. We also have air and army groups on Formosa, the headquarters of the anti-communist Chinese leader, Chiang Kai-shek. Our Navy guards Formosa against attack from Red China.

American forces continue to be stationed in Japan, and we still have sizable numbers of troops in South Korea. U. S. military observers are in such countries as South Viet Nam, Pakistan, and Iran. We have an airfield in Saudi Arabia.

Australia and New Zealand are close partners of ours in matters of defense. In case of a war, we would be able

to use bases in their part of the world.

Playing an important defense role in Asia is the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), to which we belong. Other members of the group include Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Britain, and France. The object of this group is to resist communist attack in the southeastern corner of Asia. We have individual defense pacts with such lands as Japan and South Korea.

In all, the United States is formally pledged to go to the assistance, more or less automatically, of at least 40 nations, if one or more of them becomes victims of aggression. It is quite possible that we would aid several other lands, if they were attacked, even though we have no formal treaties with them.

The Soviet Union claims that our bases form a threat to world peace. The Russians have demanded time and again that we give them up.

To the Soviet demands, U. S. leaders say: "We are not going to launch a war against anyone, but we must have adequate defense. Today, jet planes with atomic and hydrogen bombs can reach America's shores in a few hours. Thus, we must keep a lookout far from our own soil for a surprise attack, and, in case such an attack is launched

against us, we must have the power to strike back quickly. If an enemy knows we can strike back at once from our overseas bases, it will think twice before launching an attack. Thus, our defense system makes for world peace."

We regard unstable conditions in lands where our bases are located as a threat to our defenses. We are today much concerned about trouble in the Middle East between Israel and Arab lands. Rising feeling in the Arab lands against the western powers might deny us the use of valuable bases in Saudi Arabia, Libya, and French Morocco. Loss of these bases would weaken our defense system in a vital area.

We are likewise concerned over keeping military outposts in such Asian lands as Japan and South Korea. Unless we maintain our overseas bases and system of alliances, our leaders are convinced that we shall be inviting disaster.

These alliances, our overseas bases, and U. S. forces stationed far from our shores—together with the armed strength of our allies—have a two-fold purpose: to deter further aggression by the forces of communism, and to make the Reds' defeat certain if they should attack.





## Readers Say—

[Several weeks ago, we asked our readers to write us their views on the recent meeting of the American Council on Education in Washington, D. C. Delegates to that conference discussed the problem of providing college education for our growing population. Most of those present favored expanding educational facilities rather than restricting college enrollment.]

The large majority of our readers who have written to us agree with the American Council on Education. Below are printed some of the letters we received.]

★

I am opposed to limiting college enrollment. To do so would hinder the development of today's youth who will be leaders of tomorrow.

ROBERTA SILVESTRI,  
Brooklyn, New York

★

Colleges will have to grow along with the rest of the nation. The larger the population, the more our country will need a greater number of well educated and highly trained people.

MARCELLA LINNEBUR,  
Wichita, Kansas

★

Our country was founded on the principles of freedom of choice and equal opportunity. Limiting college education to top students would be denying these privileges to many youths.

SUSIE CHESHER,  
San Antonio, Texas



I think a test should be given to all students who wish to go to college. In that way college officials could tell which students are most intelligent.

ROBERT SARGANT,  
Bronx, New York

★

Throughout the history of our country we have constantly been striving to educate a higher percentage of our population. Now we need many more colleges. It would be foolish to check our progress because of a growing population.

RICHARD SHIMA,  
Chaska, Minnesota

★

It would be good to have everyone go to college, but it will be impossible to accommodate twice as many students in the next 15 years. Crowded classes and inferior instruction are not the answer. We must limit college admission and raise the standards.

PEGGY BLISS,  
Hastings-on-Hudson,  
New York

★

As our population grows, colleges should be enlarged to meet the increased demand. Our complex civilization makes higher education more important than ever before.

BECKY LEEDS,  
Washington, D. C.

★

If it is necessary to restrict college enrollment, only students with definite plans for the future should be admitted. Some students go to college to enjoy themselves, with no intention of working. Such students should be discouraged from going to college.

CAROLYN OWENS,  
Norfolk, Virginia

★

Restricting college enrollment would leave students of average ability with only a high school education. This would not be fair to young people who wish to attend college even though they are not top students.

WILLIAM VANDERWERF,  
Warwick, New York



SCENE from *Texas Lady*, a new movie which is being released this month, starring (from left) Barry Sullivan, Greg Walcott, and Claudette Colbert

## Radio-TV-Movies

**A** FIGHT to free a town from the rule of 2 ruthless land barons is the background for a new western movie, "Texas Lady."

Claudette Colbert seeks to take over the town's newspaper and use it to fight the men. She is helped by Barry Sullivan. Together they face the 2 cattle ranchers and their gang in a battle to bring the railroad and freedom to the town.

"Texas Lady" is filmed in technicolor, which adds to the excitement of gun battles and other scenes.

★

"Face The Nation" recently began its second year of broadcasting. Listeners can hear Congressmen and other government officials quizzed by a panel of newsmen. Foreign government officials are also interviewed.

This program features people who are in the news at the time they are interviewed. They are experts chosen

to discuss topics that are making headlines.

You can hear "Face The Nation" on the CBS radio network each Sunday evening or see it on television on Sunday afternoons.

★

The big news at present in Russian television is a reduction of the prices of TV sets. Receivers with 12-inch screens have been marked down from \$750 to \$575. A set with a 6-inch screen costs about \$400.

At present, there are regular telecasts only in Moscow and 5 other large cities. New stations are being built in 4 other areas.

Most programs are special events such as direct telecasts of operas, plays, ballets, and sports contests. The largest stations broadcast about 4 hours a day, while most smaller stations are on the air only about 3 or 4 times a week for an hour or two.

## Science in the News

**T**HE Science Clubs of America are starting their Fifteenth Annual Science Talent Search. The winners will receive expense-paid trips to Washington, D. C., and college scholarships donated by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Top prize is a \$2,800 scholarship.

The contest is held for high school seniors. Examinations will be given throughout the country during December. Participants also must write a 1,000-word report on a special science project.

For further information, consult your science teacher or write to the Science Clubs of America, 1719 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

★

The Army is building an atomic power plant small enough to be transported by airplane. The atomic reactor will be used to supply heat and light in remote areas such as the Arctic.

Oil for heating and power is now carried to our Arctic bases by ship, airplane, and dogsled. In some isolated bases the oil costs almost 50 dollars a barrel.

With the new atomic reactor, one

plane load of fuel would provide power for 3 or 4 years. Although small enough to be carried by an airplane, the plant will be able to supply the power needs of a community of 5,000 persons.

★

Many of us have heard our grandfathers say that the weather was colder when they were boys. Scientists have discovered that they are right. The weather is getting warmer.

Heat records are being set in cities and countries in all parts of the globe. In Philadelphia, the average temperature has gone up 4 degrees since 1850. Los Angeles and Chicago had record-breaking heat waves last summer. In Washington, D. C., the spring months have been getting warmer for 60 years. In Canada, crops are being grown further north each year. Glaciers in the Scandinavian countries have been shrinking.

One leading weather scientist says that a 2-degree rise in the world's average temperature over a 100-year period could melt the whole polar ice cap. That might change the map of the world, covering many land areas with water.

## Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. More than a million acres of farm land were *inundated* (in'un-dät-éd). (a) spared (b) flooded (c) ruined (d) threatened.

2. His political enemies are *furtively* (fūr'tiv-lī) working against him. (a) brazenly (b) continually (c) secretly (d) openly.

3. The communists would undoubtedly like to see *insurrection* (in'sūr-rēk'shūn) among the North African natives. (a) rebellion (b) an independent spirit (c) hardship (d) peace.

4. Each side of a dispute has to *concede* (kōn-séd') certain points in order to reach a truce. (a) insist on (b) explain (c) discuss (d) grant.

5. More and more weapons are being made with *fissionable* (fish'un-ūh-b'l) materials. (a) hard (b) light weight (c) atom-splitting (d) scarce.

6. Some of our national security measures have caused considerable *litigation* (lit-i-gā'shūn). (a) legal argument (b) confusion (c) concern.

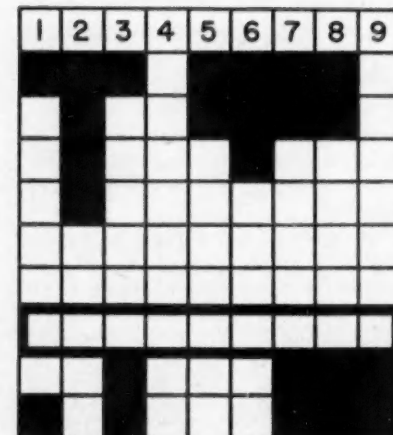
7. The *recuperation* (rē-kū'pēr-ā'shun) of West Germany has been remarkable. (a) strength (b) loyalty (c) recovery (d) fighting spirit.

8. Many believe the negotiations over East and West Germany will prove *interminable* (in-ter'mī-nū-b'l). (a) short-lived (b) fruitless (c) profitable (d) endless.

## CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a well-known island.

1. North Carolina's capital.
2. Middle Eastern land that won independence from France.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is having a hard time with her colonial territories.
4. Our Air Force has guided missiles in the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea area.
5. We have defense bases in some \_\_\_\_\_ lands and territories.
6. Large island off India which won independence from England.
7. Another Asian land now independent of England.
8. Newest U. S. air-naval bases are being built in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. An outstanding colonial power for centuries past.



## Two Weeks Ago

HORIZONTAL: Lafayette. VERTICAL: 1. twelve; 2. Paris; 3. farms; 4. seals; 5. Byrd; 6. Seine; 7. weather; 8. Austin; 9. Assembly.

## NEWSMAKERS

**Mohammed ben Youssef** is going back to his old post as sultan of Morocco, after spending the past 2 years in exile. France agreed to his return to the French-supervised North African land earlier in the month. Now, the 45-year-old sultan is negotiating with the French in efforts to gain important governing powers for himself, and more self-rule for Morocco.



Ben Youssef

For many years, French and native Moroccan leaders have quarreled bitterly over who should be sultan of Morocco and what powers he should have. The sultan is supposed to have almost complete authority over Moroccan affairs, such as monarchs had over their kingdoms in the old days.

Over the years, though, the top French official in Morocco has taken over more and more of the sultan's powers. Now, anyone who occupies Morocco's throne has few governing powers, and remains chiefly as a religious leader of the area's Moslems.

Ben Youssef, who first became sultan in 1927 at the age of 17, tried to increase his governing authority a few years ago. In 1953 the French ousted him and forced him into exile. They put Mohammed ben Arafat, who was willing to follow French orders, on the throne. After bitter fighting between French and Moroccans in past months, France agreed to allow ben Youssef to come back as sultan.

★

**Dr. Paulo Cunha**, foreign minister of Portugal, plans to make an official visit to our nation's capital this week—the first such visit by a high Portuguese leader on record. In Washington, he will meet with our top government officials for 3 days beginning next Wednesday, November 30.

After spending 3 days in the nation's capital, Dr. Cunha plans to take a brief trip across the United States. He hopes to stay for a short time in California and other states before returning home around December 10.

The chief purpose of the Portuguese leader's visit here is to strengthen the ties of friendship between his country and ours, and to talk over defense matters. Portugal, as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense system, is one of our allies in Europe.

Dr. Cunha, who is 47, has won high honors as a student of law. For many years, he served as teacher of law in his country. In fact, he still holds a post as professor of law at the University of Lisbon. He became a member of the Portuguese legislature in 1942, and was named foreign minister 5 years ago.

Dr. Cunha has represented Portugal in a number of international meetings. He also directed Portuguese efforts to bring that country into NATO.



Paulo Cunha



IN KHARTOUM, capital of the African land of Sudan, traffic signs are in Arabic and English. There are only a small number of cars in this country.

## Sudan Will Vote Soon

The People of This North African Land Must Choose Between Independence and Union with Egypt

THE people of Sudan, a large area to the south of Egypt, will soon vote to determine the future of their country. Joint Egyptian-British rule over the land was partially ended on February 16, 1953. On that day, an agreement was signed whereby Sudan would take over the direction of its national affairs, while its foreign policy would continue under the guidance of Egypt and Great Britain.

This arrangement was to last not more than 3 years. Sometime during this period, it was agreed, the people of Sudan were to decide which of 2 paths their government would follow.

Sudan has the choice of becoming entirely independent, or aligning herself in some type of Nile River Union with her northern neighbor, Egypt. A nation-wide vote to decide the issue must take place before February 16, 1956. This date marks the end of the maximum 3-year time limit set by the 1953 agreement.

**The Land.** Sudan is located on an immense plateau, 967,500 square miles in area. It is one third the size of the United States. The Nile River flows through the entire length of the country. Terrain in the north consists mainly of barren desert wastes. Scrub land and swamps begin to appear in the middle regions of the country. Dense tropical forests cover a great deal of the south.

**The People.** According to the latest official estimate, Sudan has a total population of about 8,500,000. The people are divided into 2 main racial groups. Arabs, who follow the Moslem faith, predominate in the northern part of the country, while non-Moslem Negroes live in the south.

There has been considerable trouble between these two groups in the past. Suspicion and hostility remain, but relations are better than they were in former years.

**The Economy.** Sudan is primarily an agricultural land. Cotton is the leading farm product—it accounts

for about two thirds of that nation's exports. Millet, wheat, peanuts, and corn are the leading food products.

Industrial development is in a very primitive stage. It is centered mainly around the processing of agricultural products. Some metalwork is done, while soap, pottery, cement, and tanned leather goods are manufactured in limited quantities.

**Transportation.** Sudan has about 14,000 miles of roads, as compared with over 3 million in the United States. Most of the Sudanese roads are unpaved, and can be used only during months when rainfall is at a minimum.

Sudan has only a 2,000-mile railway network which links a few of her larger eastern cities. There is no train service at all in the western half of the nation.

**Communications.** The country has 2 radio broadcasting stations. Only 1 person in 2,500 owns a receiving set. There is 1 telephone for every 1,385 people.

**Education.** More than 9 out of every 10 people are illiterate—they can neither read nor write. Of the comparatively few schools in Sudan, most of them are run either by the government or by religious missions.

It is clear that Sudan has a long way to go before it can even begin to catch up with the world's more advanced nations. The next few months will be very important. Sometime during this period, the people of Sudan must decide whether they will work with Egypt in seeking to modernize their country, or go it alone.

An average of 5,000 tourists walk through the White House every day.

The table in the White House Conference Room, around which the White House Staff sits for meetings every morning at 8:30, is the table that was used by General Eisenhower in planning the Normandy invasion.

## Codes of Conduct

By Clay Coss

MEASURING devices are almost as old as mankind. Centuries ago, an *inch* was the distance covered by 3 barleycorns placed end to end. A *foot* was originally the length of a human foot. In earlier times, a *yard* is said to have been the distance from the tip of the nose to the end of the thumb when arm and hand were outstretched.

Not all measurements, of course, are for length. Weight, capacity, and speed are other important kinds of measurement. Still another type is that used in gauging human behavior. For this purpose, we employ sets of rules, or codes.

Recently there came to my attention a teen-age code of conduct used in Boston public schools this semester. It has been posted in all classrooms in grades 7 through 12, and has been read aloud in each room twice a week. The concise and catchy phrasing of the code makes it easy to remember. Here are some of the important points that it covers:

1. Don't let your parents down—they brought you up.
2. Stop and think before you drink.
3. Be smart—obey. You'll give orders yourself some day.
4. Show-off driving is juvenile—don't act your age.
5. Pick the right friends to be picked for a friend.
6. Love God and your neighbors.
7. Live carefully—the soul you save may be your own.

Another worthwhile code was adopted a few years ago by a committee of the National Association of Student Officers. Part of it read as follows:

"I promise:

"That I will use the facilities offered by the classroom to enlarge and broaden my interests, to increase my knowledge, to bring me closer to Truth, and cultivate habits of industry and sound thinking.

"That I will develop habits of read-



ing and discussion which will enable me better to understand the problems of community, state, and nation.

"That I will pursue happiness myself and strive to establish conditions under which happiness and opportunity may be hopefully pursued by everyone in my home, my school, my community, my country, and the world."

Over the years, of course, there have been many other fine codes of conduct drawn up by or for young people. If you were making a list of rules for everyday living, what would you include?



# A Career for Tomorrow

## Jobs in the Restaurant Business

**T**HERE are few fields in which on-the-job training is as important as it is in the restaurant business. Persons who start out in some minor job, such as kitchen helper, clerk, or bus boy or bus girl, can move into responsible restaurant jobs if they are ambitious and have ability.

**Your duties**, if you decide on this field, will depend upon the specific branch of work you choose. If you want to become a *cook* or *chef*, your duties will include the preparation of food. *Waiters* and *waitresses* serve food and beverages. *Head waiters* and *hostesses* usually supervise a staff of waiters or waitresses and act as hosts to customers. *Managers* supervise the over-all operations of an eating place.

**Your qualifications** should include a pleasant, outgoing personality, for most positions in this field require close contact with the public. If you do not have a friendly attitude toward people in general, this work is not for you.

**Your training** can be acquired while on the job. In addition, there are an increasing number of colleges offering courses in various phases of restaurant operation. There are also many vocational schools throughout the country where training in cooking, restaurant management, and other work in the field is available. Many of these vocational schools and colleges offer evening courses for individuals who work during the day.

As a rule, persons with specialized training find it easier to advance to

such positions as restaurant manager, chef or head cook, or hostess, than do those without formal schooling.

While in high school, get a part-time job in a soda fountain, restaurant, or some other eating place. This will not only offer you experience, but may help you decide whether or not you want to make restaurant work your career.

**Job opportunities** in this field, according to the U. S. Department of Labor, are expected to increase steadily over the years. Restaurants, cafeterias, and eating places operated by hotels, schools, and many other public and private institutions employ persons trained in this work.

After you have gained experience, and if you have the necessary funds, you may want to open an eating place of your own. Competition for customers is keen, though, and only a small percentage of the persons who establish restaurants succeed.

**Your income** will vary, depending upon your skills, and the location and type of eating place in which you work. Cooks usually earn between \$50 and \$90 a week, plus meals. Many waiters and waitresses earn between \$50 and \$75 a week, including tips, though a few earn as much as \$100 a week. Hostesses usually earn slightly higher wages than do waiters and waitresses, and chefs' earnings are somewhat higher than those of cooks. Restaurant managers may have incomes ranging from about \$4,000 to \$10,000 a year.



YUM, YUM! Not bad.

**Advantages** are (1) the work can be learned while on the job; and (2) the field offers fairly good opportunities for advancement.

**A chief disadvantage** is that the work requires you to spend long periods of time on your feet. Also, working hours are long and irregular at times, depending on how early the restaurant opens in the morning and how late it closes in the evening. Most people in this field work on a split shift, with time off between meals.

**Further information** on part-time jobs in your area can be secured from nearby restaurant and cafeteria managers. You can get information on how to train for this vocation, including a list of schools offering courses in restaurant work, from the Educational Director, National Restaurant Association, 8 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Illinois.

## News Quiz

### U. S. Bases

1. How does our military strength compare today with that of earlier peacetime years?
2. Why are we maintaining many overseas bases?
3. In what parts of the Americas are U. S. bases located?
4. Where are our main defense bases in the rest of the world?
5. Name 3 defense organizations to which the United States belongs, and tell what area each group is intended to protect.
6. How do our leaders answer the Soviet charge that U. S. bases abroad are a threat to world peace?
7. In what part of the world are unstable conditions today posing a threat to our global defense system?

### Discussion

1. Do you think we should further expand our system of overseas bases? Why, or why not?
2. Which of the defense organizations to which we belong do you think is most important in keeping world peace? Explain.

### Colonialism

1. About how large a part of the world's population is included within countries that have become independent since the beginning of World War II: a half, fourth, or tenth?
2. Name at least 4 of these new independent nations.
3. How does Britain seek to maintain peace within her colonial empire? As to dealing with overseas possessions, what important lesson did Britain learn from the American Revolution?
4. What has happened to France's holdings in Indochina? Describe the problem the French are confronted by in North Africa.
5. How does Belgium govern the Congo?
6. Discuss Russia's position on the subject of colonialism.
7. What are some of the difficult problems that our own country faces in connection with the anti-colonial movement?

### Discussion

1. How can we best convince freedom-seeking colonial peoples that they are likely to be enslaved by communism if they accept Red support in their drive for independence? Explain your position.
2. What do you think should be our policy regarding the colonial problems of our European allies? Give reasons for your answer.

### Miscellaneous

1. What political troubles have been occurring in Argentina and Brazil?
2. Where is Eisenhower performing his Presidential duties at the present time?
3. Why is the Monroe Doctrine in the news this week?
4. Name 3 Republicans and 3 Democrats who are leading contenders for Presidential nominations.
5. What is the plan supported by Britain and the United States for a peaceful settlement of the Jewish-Arab conflict?
6. Briefly describe the general world situation as it appears since the latest Geneva Conference.

### References

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 "The United States Looks at South and Southeast Asia," by Walter S. Robertson, *Department of State Bulletin*, August 22, 1955.  
 "Missile Base in Germany," by James J. Haggerty, Jr., *Collier's*, August 19, 1955.  
 "'Massive Retaliation' Now U. S. Policy," by Neal Stanford, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, October 1, 1955.

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) flooded; 2. (c) secretly; 3. (a) rebellion; 4. (d) grant; 5. (c) atom-splitting; 6. (a) legal argument; 7. (c) recovery; 8. (d) endless.

## Historical Background - - Closer Foreign Ties

**U**NCLE SAM now has military bases, for defense purposes, scattered over many parts of the globe (see page 1 story). Though a few of these outposts have been in our hands for quite a while, many of them were acquired during World War II and in the troubled years since then.

Early Americans didn't think it was necessary to have overseas military bases. They felt generally secure from outside attack because 2 oceans—the Atlantic and Pacific—seemed to be protective barriers against the quarreling nations of the Old World. At that time, our foreign policy was largely based on George Washington's advice to keep out of "foreign entanglements."

For many years, we concerned ourselves chiefly with building a prosperous nation at home, and keeping outsiders from gaining a foothold in the Western Hemisphere. But in 1898, after engaging in a brief war with Spain, we came into possession of certain territories which we later used as military outposts. These included the Philippines (which was given its freedom in 1946), Guam, and Puerto Rico.

By 1900, through peaceful arrangements, we had also gained control of Hawaii, a portion of Samoa, and other islands in the Pacific. Thus, our lines of defense were pushed far beyond the Western Hemisphere.

When the opening shots of World War I were fired in 1914, the United States was still determined to keep out

of "foreign entanglements." However, submarine attacks on our shipping, plus the fear that Germany might be a powerful enemy of ours if she won the war in Europe, finally brought us into the conflict on the side of Britain and France in 1917.

When the fighting ended, Americans became involved in a bitter debate over whether or not we should take an active part in helping to solve international problems and to safeguard world peace. Finally, our country



**WILLIAM McKINLEY** (left), President during our war with Spain, and **Woodrow Wilson**, President during World War I



turned back to a policy of "isolation," stayed out of the League of Nations, and again refused to play an active and continuous role in international affairs.

Then, in 1939, World War II broke out in Europe. At first, we did not enter the conflict. We stayed out until the Japanese attack on Hawaii in 1941. When that happened, we quickly became allies of Britain, France, and other nations fighting Nazi Germany

and fascist Italy. These latter 2 nations combined with Japan to wage a world conflict against us and our allies.

After World War II, the United States discarded the idea of isolationism. Our country joined the United Nations, hoping that it would be able to maintain peace. When Russia showed that she was bent on communist conquest, we began sending arms to help free nations stand up to the Red threat. We also expanded our overseas military bases.

The last 3 Presidents—Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower—and large numbers of their supporters favor these policies. They say: "We can no longer count on oceans to protect us. Speedy jet planes put us next door to any country on the globe. Hence, our only hope for security is to work for world peace through the UN and other international bodies. Otherwise, communism will spread around the globe and eventually we shall have to combat it alone."

Other political leaders and many of their backers, though, are critical of our role in world affairs. They argue: "We are becoming involved in too many international schemes and alliances. Instead of leading to peace, such actions force us to take part in the numerous quarrels of other countries. We should maintain our own military power and not weaken ourselves by spending large sums of money year after year on the rest of the world."